

KELANTAN
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1928

BY

R. J. B. CLAYTON, M.C.S.

British Adviser

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48. The nucleus of a Veterinary Department was created by the appointment in March of a qualified Veterinary Inspector. The existence of sporadic anthrax among the Kelantan cattle immediately became apparent. Sixteen certain and 8 suspected of the disease occurred and it seems certain that anthrax has been sporadic but unidentified in the State for years and that a certain amount of immunity to this disease has been achieved both by man and beast. The Government Veterinary Surgeon, Singapore, visited and advised on the matter and lymph for prophylactic treatment was on order. The disease was only serious in that it paralysed export trade and discouraged breeding.

Two outbreaks of fowl cholera adversely affected the export trade in poultry but the State was otherwise practically free from veterinary disease.

49. The Municipal and Health Enactment (No. 12/1928) introduced in December, consolidated and amended the existing law and will give fuller powers of control in Urban areas and in unhealthy areas which lie outside Municipal Limits.

X. EDUCATION.

50. Educational facilities, technical or otherwise, are still scanty in Kelantan but the State maintains 8 selected Kelantanese pupils at educational institutions outside the State and has provided for a scholarship at Raffles College, Singapore, as well as sending one youth to read for the bar in England.

Additionally four Kelantanese are being trained at State expense as Vernacular School teachers, another as an agricultural officer and two as technical subordinates for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Majlis Ugama Islam also maintains one student at the Kuala Kangsar Malay College (Perak) and another at Cairo.

51. In Kelantan the Majlis Ugama Islam provides English education for 70 boys and Vernacular education for 250 while the State provides 68 Vernacular Schools which have an average enrolment of 3,757 pupils. The standard of teaching is however very low and two trained Vernacular School teachers have been engaged for 1929 to give instruction to the school and pupil teachers in educational methods.

52. There are also three Chinese Schools teaching Chinese and a little English and 14 estate schools teaching Tamil. Except for the vacancies in Government service however, for which there are already an overwhelming number of candidates, there are few openings locally for candidates whose only qualification is a moderate knowledge of English and it has been decided to concentrate for the present on improving the standard of Vernacular education, with the addition of history, geography and mathematics, rather than initiate a second rate standard of English education.

XI. LAND AND SURVEYS.

53. Land tenure is on the basis of the Torrens Registration system and is similar to that of the Federated Malay States, grants in perpetuity, and leases for a term not exceeding 100 years, being issued for the larger areas of Agricultural and for Town lands, while Asiatic proprietors hold Agricultural lands by Entry in a Malayan

OF THE
BRITISH ADVISER, TRENGGANU
FOR THE YEARS

A. H. 1346 AND 1347

(30TH JUNE, 1927 TO 18TH JUNE, 1928

AND

19TH JUNE, 1928 TO 7TH JUNE, 1929)

BY

A. J. STURROCK

British Adviser, Trengganu

I.—Financial

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue collected for 1346 amounted to \$1,402,151 against an estimate of \$1,460,125. Revenue for 1347 was \$1,361,026 against an estimate of \$1,517,730. The figures for the expenditure in these years were for 1346 \$1,542,404 against an estimate of \$1,677,488 and for 1347 \$1,520,149 against an estimate of \$1,607,269.

The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
—	—	—
	\$	\$
1342	779,032	766,534
1343	1,007,282	899,475
1344	1,302,008	1,067,878
1345	1,364,105	1,341,410
1346	1,402,150	1,542,404
1347	1,361,025	1,520,149

As will be seen 1347 is the first set-back since the revenue started to go ahead in 1342. It was a bad year owing to the fall in tin and rubber. Customs, and Chandu and liquors both decreased greatly, and generally trade was bad.

REVENUE

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REVENUE

Heading	Actual 1345	Actual 1346	Estimated 1346	Actual 1347	Estimated 1347
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Farms ...	56,463	16,899	17,270	16,673	16,300
2. Marine ...	23,399	23,861	23,935	23,424	26,400
3. Chandu and Liquors	345,617	354,642	309,550	307,646	352,000
4. Customs ...	702,803	775,363	699,775	712,735	814,200
5. Land ...	92,387	90,463	254,660	155,271	166,960
6. Municipal ...	29,576	37,753	33,365	38,335	35,560
7. Police ...	15,769	16,030	14,200	16,531	16,720
8. Courts ...	33,343	30,126	31,565	24,679	31,160
9. Posts and Telegraphs	21,664	25,949	22,800	28,774	26,250
10. Miscellaneous ...	31,188	27,479	30,355	31,920	27,080
11. Land Sales ...	11,896	3,586	22,650	5,042	5,100
Total ...	1,364,105	1,402,151	1,460,125	1,361,026	1,517,730

...	...	69,126	43,630
Areca-nuts	...	288,998	249,910
Pure Silk Sarongs	...	225,812	72,876
Half-silk sarongs	...	73,896	27,037

VII.—Education

The policy of staffing Trengganu Malay Schools with teachers who have been sent to Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, for training continues to be pursued. Eleven of the present teaching staff have received their training in this way.

Two new Malay schools were opened during 1347 raising the total for the State to 17. There were 20 teachers and 25 assistant teachers employed in 1346. In 1347 the numbers increased to 22 and 33 respectively.

The number of Government schools with figures showing the total enrolment and average attendance during the last three years are given below:—

	No. of Schools	Average enrolment			Average attendance			Percentage of Attendance		
		1345	1346	1347	1345	1346	1347	1345	1346	1347
English School ...	1	35	37	45	27	30	35	77	81	84
Malay Schools...	17	1,556	1,417	1,597	1,115	996	1,210	72	70	76

Three students were maintained at the Malay College, Tanjong Malim and seven at King

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Three students were maintained at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, six at Tanjong Malim and seven at King Edward VII School, Taiping.

who have passed Standard IV and wish to enter Government service has been continued. So also has the English school at Kemaman for Government clerks. Both the numbers enrolled and the average attendance were disappointing.

The cost of the Education Department for the last three years exclusive of cost and maintenance of buildings was:—

1345	1346	1347
\$26,591	\$27,907	\$30,113

CHINESE SCHOOL

The Chinese community in Kuala Trengganu maintain a school in which Mandarin Chinese and English are taught. During 1346 there were 101 boys and 25 girls on the roll while in 1347 the numbers were 108 and 28 respectively. The activities of the school in certain directions were somewhat circumscribed by shortage of funds. There is a similar institution in Kemaman.

VIII.—Public Health

There is one hospital in the State, situated in Kuala Trengganu. The accommodation for patients has been considerably increased during the period under review there being at present 96 beds. An additional ward was under construction at the end of the year. In addition there are dispensaries in Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Brang, Besut, Dungun, and Kemaman. Dressers in charge of these dispensaries tour their districts at intervals to treat the sick in their kampongs. The Gaol Hospital is under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS

The number of patients admitted to the hospital during the year 1347 was as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1929

BY

Capt. T. P. COE, M.C.S., M.C.
Acting General Adviser

86. In May, 1929, registration of smokers was made compulsory by law.

87. During the year 23,426 smokers were registered, 15,384 of these being classed as regular smokers. The old difficulties attending this policy still subsist, but it is believed that on the whole a creditable system of registration has been established.

88. The use of Government Smoking Saloons shewed signs of dwindling away in many places.

89. More than half of the registered purchasers of chandu were Hokkiens and Tiechius.

XI.—EDUCATION

90. Mr. H. R. CHEESEMAM, the first Superintendent of Education under the system inaugurated in 1928, gives the following general outline of the year's work:—

“The Education policy of the Government of Johore was defined in 1928 as a result of the report on the Malay and English Schools submitted by the Superintendent of Education:—

A. MALAY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

1. *Boys' Schools.*—It is the aim to provide a sound primary education for boys from the age of 5 years to 14 years. Special attention is to be paid to the local crafts and industries, and to gardening in rural areas. Education is to be free and where practicable compulsory.

2. *Girls' Schools.*—In these schools also it is the aim to provide a sound primary education for girls from the age of 5 years to 14 years. Special attention is to be paid to Needlework, Cookery, Domestic Economy, Handwork and Art. Education is to be free, and every encouragement is to be given to girls to attend schools.

3. *Religious Schools: Girls and Boys.*—It is the aim to organise these schools so as to ensure proper control and inspection and to prepare a suitable syllabus and text-books. For pay, discipline and routine, the Religious School teachers are to be under the Education Department, but for the teaching and the syllabus under the Committee for Religious Schools.

4. *Training of Teachers for Malay and Religious Schools.*—Normal Classes are to be instituted in all centres in order that the teaching staffs may be improved. Examinations to be set and marked centrally, are to be held annually, and certificates are to be awarded. The Examinations for Religious School Teachers are to be conducted by the Department for Religious affairs. In order to facilitate the institution of Normal Classes, schools are to meet on five instead of six days. The classes to be held on the sixth day. All teachers, except those specially exempted by the Superintendent of Education on account of experience or qualifications, to be required to attend. In addition, fifteen Johore Students are to be sent annually for training to the Sultan Idris College, the Training College for Teachers.

classes to be held on the sixth day. All teachers, except those specially exempted by the Superintendent of Education on account of experience or qualifications, to be required to attend. In addition, fifteen Johore Students are to be sent annually for training to the Sultan Idris College, the Training College for Teachers for Malay Boys' Schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. (The Johore residential Malay Training College was closed in 1928).

5. *Furniture and Equipment*.—All Schools, Malay Vernacular and Religious Schools for Girls and Boys are to be properly furnished and equipped.

6. *Games and Physical Exercises*.—Emphasis is to be placed on Games and Physical Exercises and the practical lesson of Hygiene.

In order that there may be room for playgrounds and gardens no new school site is to be less than two acres in area, and sites of present schools are to be enlarged under a progressive programme.

7. *Text-Books*.—Text-Books in use in the schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States are to be introduced and Malay Newspapers are also to be provided for all schools.

Conclusion.—The policy as outlined above has been carried out in its entirety except that the introduction of gardening has been postponed until the first Johore Students return from the Sultan Idris Training College.

Kitchens are gradually being provided for all Girls' Schools and specialist teachers in Cookery and Needlework have been appointed.

A syllabus is in course of preparation, and textbooks are being written for the Religious Schools.

Special Courses in Physical Training are held in all centres and certificates are granted on the results of the practical examinations. Once a year there are district competitions for Schools in Drill and Mass Games.

B. ENGLISH SCHOOLS

1. *Boys' Schools.*—It is the aim to provide a Primary and Secondary Education in day schools for selected boys from Malay Vernacular Schools from the age of 10 years to 18 years, and for selected boys of races other than Malay from 7 years to 18 years. (The residential school that formerly existed and was run on the lines of an English public school for Malays, destined for the public service, was closed on 30th April, 1928 as it was regarded as not fulfilling the purposes for which it was founded).

The enrolments of the schools are to be fixed from time to time in accordance with a number of posts, available for boys with an English Education, in Government or private employment, in the State of Johore. The maximum enrolments as fixed at present are shown in Appendix 1.

The number of admissions to be determined by the Government.

for which it was founded).

The enrolments of the schools are to be fixed from time to time in accordance with a number of posts, available for boys with an English Education, in Government or private employment, in the State of Johore. The maximum enrolments as fixed at present are shown in Appendix I.

The number of admissions to Primary Classes are to be determined by the vacancies remaining after promotion; the totals at present are fixed approximately as shown in Appendix I. All Malays transferred by the Superintendent of Education from Malay Vernacular Schools are to be accepted in the first place; the remaining vacancies to be filled by other races.

Boys transferred from Malay Vernacular Schools are not to pay fees, but boys of other races in Standard IV and below are to pay fees at the rate of \$30 per annum, payable in twelve monthly instalments of \$2.50, and in Standard V and above \$48 per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of \$4.

All boys *unless specially exempted by the Superintendent of Education* are to pay book fees of \$12 per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of \$1 in

return for which in the Primary Classes (*i.e.*, classes below Standard I) they are to get books and equipment free and in other classes text-books, handwork and Drawing Materials and Instruments, but not Exercise Books, Drawing Books and other stationery.

2. *Staffs.*—The Permanent European Staff by arrangement with the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States is to consist of seconded officers of that Department.

The Local Staff is to continue to be recruited by the Johore Education Department but the same qualifications are to be required as for the Local Staff of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in each centre in Johore there are to be Normal Classes to enable Local Teachers to qualify for the Normal Class Certificate of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. In order to facilitate the institution of Normal Classes, schools are to meet on five instead of six days a week.

Playing fields are to be provided for all schools and emphasis is to be placed on games and physical exercises.

All schools are to be properly furnished and equipped; there are to be school and teachers' libraries for all schools.

3. *Conclusion.*—The policy as outlined above has been carried out in its entirety.

4. *Girls' Schools.*—It is not at present intended to provide Government English Schools for girls since regular Education for girls is in its infancy.

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All schools are to be properly furnished and equipped; there are to be school and teachers' libraries for all schools.

3. *Conclusion.*—The policy as outlined above has been carried out in its entirety.

4. *Girls' Schools.*—It is not at present intended to provide Government English Schools for girls since Malay Vernacular Education for girls is in its infancy; but a Grant is paid to the Convent School, an English Grant-in-Aid School for girls.

5. *Private Schools.*—Private Schools that conform with the Registration of Schools Ordinance are to be permitted to exist.

6. *Higher Education.*—Any Malay pupils of marked ability and of good character may be recommended by the Superintendent of Education for Higher Education.

There are at present Government Students at the University of Hongkong and the Medical College, Singapore.

C. *Tamil Schools.*—Tamil Vernacular Schools are to continue to be awarded Grants in accordance with the standard of work attained and the average attendance on the same scale as that of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

The inspection is conducted by the Inspector of Tamil Schools, an Indian member of the local staff of the Johore Education Department.

D. Evening and Technical Classes.—The clerical classes to prepare clerks for the Government Clerical Services are to continue and the Institution of Technical classes is to be considered.

E. Vocational Training.—The provision of Trade Schools or any other Institutions for vocational training is not to be considered until the new organization of the Vernacular and English Schools is on a stable basis.

F. Chinese Vernacular Schools.—These are to remain for the present under the Protector of Chinese."

91. The year 1929 saw the reorganisation of the Malay Vernacular as 1928 had seen that of the English Schools. This involved the appointment of one European Inspector, two Malay Assistant Inspectors, seventeen Group Teachers and over one hundred new teachers.

92. During the year \$221,400 was expended on new buildings, extensions to existing buildings and replacement of temporary buildings by permanent structures.

93. Grants to estate Tamil Schools totalled \$4,914 as against \$2,980 in 1928.

94. Fifteen students were sent for training to the Sultan Idris Training College.

95. The two Johore students in the Faculty of Education at Hongkong University completed their studies. Two new students were admitted.

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93. Grants to estate Tamil Schools totalled \$4,014 as against \$2,980 in 1928.

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95. The two Johore students in the Faculty of Engineering at Hongkong University completed their fourth year. Two new students entered the King Edward Seventh College of Medicine, Singapore.

96. In the Johore Bahru Normal Classes experiments were made in the use of gramophone records for class teaching.

97. There was a complete medical inspection of all boys' schools. In Johore Bahru, in addition, the Lady Medical Officer conducted a medical inspection of the girls' schools.

98. Hygiene was taught in all schools. Dental inspections were conducted as previously. In Johore Bahru English boys' schools there was an ophthalmic inspection in addition, boys unable to afford payment being provided with spectacles free of charge.

99. In English Schools games were organised under the House system. Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were handicapped in this branch of training by lack of playgrounds, but this difficulty is gradually being remedied. A

commencement was made in Malay Girls' Schools with badminton and other selected games.

100. The first Annual District Drill and Games Competitions were held in connection with His Highness the Sultan's Birthday Celebrations in October at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat.

101. The Scout Troops in the English Schools made good progress. A successful five-day State Camp was held at Batu Pahat. A few patrols were formed in Malay Vernacular Schools.

102. The usual Evening Clerical Classes were held. A new experiment in the way of a short Intensive Course immediately prior to the Annual Clerical Examinations seems to have produced good results.

103. The "Johore Teachers' Association," formed in 1928, showed commendable vitality during 1929, every Teacher in the English Schools being a member.

XII.—FORESTS

104. By the end of 1929 exploration for new Forest Reserves had been completed.

105. A preliminary notification was gazetted for a proposed Forest Reserve over an area of 75,000 acres in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lenggui and Sungei Madel, a good stocking of Kapur and Chengal, extensions to existing reserves, and an area of 80,000 acres.

STATE OF KEDAH.

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version of the laws being that used in the Courts. English, Chinese, Tamil and other languages are extensively used, but a very large proportion of the population use Malay as the "Lingua Franca".

5. The Muhammadan calendar in which the year consists normally of 354 days is followed.

6. The climate consists of a fairly well defined wet season from about the end of July to November and a shorter one of about six weeks duration in April and May. In South Kedah the seasons are slightly earlier.

7. The mean temperature ranges from about 74° to 94° Fahrenheit.

8. The average annual rainfall at Alor Star is about 82 inches, and the figure in South Kedah a little higher.

II—FINANCIAL.

9. The revenue for 1348 amounted to \$6,586,701 as compared with \$6,886,576 in 1347 and \$7,722,507 in 1346, and was \$474,657 below the estimate.

Buffaloes	..	..	..	1,407
Cattle	..	..	..	6
Pigs	..	..	..	75,843
Other Animals	..	..	..	1

The revenue and expenditure were \$8,461 and \$4,800 respectively as compared with \$7,200 and \$4,735 in the previous year. Eight new quarantine sheds were almost completed at the close of the year.

IX—EDUCATION.

142. Two English Schools for boys were maintained by the Government at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively. At Alor Star the total number of pupils increased from 584 at the beginning of the year to 611 at the end of the year, and Malay pupils increased from 385 to 388; at Sungei Patani there were 194 names on the roll at the beginning of the year and 201 at the end of the year, the number of Malays increased from 58 to 63. The Malay pupils for the most part pass Standard IV in the Vernacular Schools before entering the English Schools when they join Special Classes, but a few of them enter the Primary Class. Pupils of other nationalities enter the Primary Class. Government scholars, who are picked by means of an annual examination

from candidates sent up by the Vernacular Schools and receive free education and a monthly subsistence allowance, numbered 38: there were also 6 foundation scholars, one compassionate scholar and 72 free scholars. The remainder paid school fees.

143. In the Cambridge examinations the results were not quite so good as in the previous year. From Alor Star School nine out of the seventeen School Certificate candidates secured certificates, six of them being Malays: in the Junior Cambridge examination 28 certificates were obtained with an entry of 38 candidates, 17 of the successful candidates being Malays. Sungei Patani School sent in nine candidates for the Junior Cambridge examination of whom four passed.

144. The Boy Scouts made steady progress in all branches of Scout work and inter-patrol competitions, lectures and Courts of Honour were held. There were three troops numbering 228 Scouts and eight officers at Alor Star, and 50 Scouts at Sungei Patani.

The Wolf Cubs at Alor Star School of whom there were 34 with three officers also made steady progress.

145. The Alor Star School had a good record in athletics. In inter-school football matches with Penang and Perak Schools, the School won four times and drew twice. The School XI won the shield in the Kedah Football League.

146. A large percentage of the staff of the two English Schools is untrained. Two student teachers are now attending Normal Classes in Penang, and a first year Normal Class has been formed in Kedah which will undergo a three years' course.

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146. A large percentage of the staff of the two English Schools is untrained. Two student teachers are now attending Normal Classes in Penang, and a first year Normal Class has been formed in Kedah which will undergo a three years' course.

147. It was decided to appoint a Committee to decide questions affecting admissions of pupils and curriculum of the Malay Girls' School, Kampong Bharu, which was opened in 1924 with a view to providing education for the daughters of Malays of good family. The School reopened under the new scheme on 2nd January, 1930.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

148. Vernacular Schools numbered 83 at the end of the year including five Girls' Schools.

149. Good progress was made in handwork at the Boys' Schools. Carpentry was taught by local craftsmen in 10 Schools. Furniture made in these Schools to the value of \$894 was sold. Half of this sum was paid to the boys and half refunded to the vote. Basketry was taught in 26 Schools. Some difficulty was found in getting sales for the basketry. 69 of the Boys' Schools have gardens, and excellent work has been done by the boys. 46 Schools had football grounds and were issued with one football each.

150. In the Girls' Schools needlework and embroidery were taught, and in one School artificial flower making. It was proposed to appoint a Lady Supervisor in the near future.

151. Six Schools had Boy Scout troops with a total enrolment of 187. Steady progress is reported on their work.

152. Three students completed their course of training at Tanjong Malim College and returned to Kedah as Assistant Teachers. One Probationer Malay Assistant Inspector was sent to the College.

153. The following table shows the number of boys examined in each Standard in the past five years:—

examined in each Standard in the past five years:—

Year.	Schools.	Std. I.	Std. II.	Std. III.	Std. IV.	Total.
1344	68	1,562	1,243	961	1,030	4,796
1345	68	1,418	1,354	991	1,154	4,917
1346	69	1,525	1,287	1,070	1,266	5,148
1347	74	2,014	1,300	1,083	1,443	5,840
1348	77	2,062	1,734	1,079	1,513	6,388

From the above figures it will be seen that between 1344 and 1348 there has been an increase of 32% in the number examined in Standard I and an increase of 47% in the number examined in Standard IV. It appears that the number of boys who leave before reaching Standard IV is decreasing.

154. The revenue which is collected from sale of books and school fees amounted to \$21,655, and the expenditure (including a sum of \$34,635 for education of students abroad) amounted to \$403,190.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1344

Heads of Revenue.						A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)
						\$	\$
1.	Marine	...	...	...	...	28,157	31,600
2.	Customs	...	...	...	...	3,787,061	3,279,100
3.	Opium Monopoly	...	...	...	...	2,441,088	2,632,800
4.	Farms and Licences	...	...	...	...	356,400	432,500
5.	Court Fees etc....	...	...	...	...	168,419	158,200
6.	Police	...	...	...	...	30,543	27,800
7.	Education	...	...	...	...	12,242	12,000
8.	Veterinary	...	...	...	...	3,860	4,000
9.	Reimbursements	...	...	...	...	76,388	155,300
10.	Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	103,520	151,600
11.	Lands	...	...	...	...	972,802	857,300
12.	Forests	...	...	...	...	102,586	135,600
13.	Mines	...	...	...	...	9,977	6,700
14.	Interest	...	...	...	...	359,672	291,000
15.	Sanitary Boards	...	...	...	...	249,930	282,900
16.	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	61,063	82,800
17.	Land Sales	...	...	...	...	415,779	446,700
Total						9,179,487	8,988,400

PENDIX B.

from A.H. 1344 to 1348 (A.D. 1926 to 1930).

A. H. 1344 (A. D. 1926)	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
28,157	31,679	32,719	37,979	38,616
3,787,061	3,279,108	2,604,423	2,058,146	1,880,195
2,441,088	2,632,863	2,156,255	1,877,561	1,706,982
356,400	432,541	467,096	453,356	515,687
168,419	158,255	212,432	142,456	149,781
30,543	27,800	24,889	19,286	20,451
12,242	12,042	14,608	15,626	15,802
3,860	4,008	4,207	9,081	10,669
76,388	155,342	144,101	181,443	116,520
103,520	151,607	126,071	128,099	134,682
972,802	857,322	847,725	846,486	882,798
102,586	135,614	118,078	104,383	84,828
9,977	6,796	4,898	5,861	4,660
359,672	291,076	371,765	384,549	402,384
249,930	282,915	280,136	278,118	373,041
61,063	82,829	57,825	81,403	80,673
415,779	446,722	255,279	262,743	168,932
9,179,487	8,988,429	7,722,507	6,886,576	6,586,701

Heads of Service.

A. H. 1344
(A. D. 1926)

				\$
1.	Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc.	...	...	256,103
2.	H. H. The Sultan's Office	...	...	139,816
3.	State Council	...	...	130,312
4.	Kedah Civil Service	...	...	...
5.	Agricultural	...	...	15,746
6.	Audit	...	...	50,754
7.	Chinese Protectorate	...	...	15,845
8.	Clerical Service	...	...	...
9.	Co-Operative Societies Department	...	...	...
10.	Courts	...	...	154,155
11.	District Offices	...	...	182,404
12.	Education	...	...	282,524
13.	Forests	...	...	53,922
14.	Labour	...	...	16,695
15.	Lands	...	...	263,869
16.	Marine	...	...	29,130
17.	Medical and Health	...	...	348,372
18.	Mines	...	...	9,610
19.	Miscellaneous	...	...	275,003
20.	Monopolies and Customs	...	...	181,532
21.	Mosques	...	...	8,771
22.	Police	...	...	464,471
23.	Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	150,406
24.	Printing	...	...	61,859
25.	Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	...	...	101,360
26.	Sanitary Boards	...	...	122,458
27.	Surveys	...	...	344,358
28.	Treasury	...	...	41,036
29.	Veterinary	...	...	29,301
30.	Public Works Department	...	...	238,800
31.	Public Works Recurrent	...	...	745,202
32.	Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	767,404
	TOTAL	...	...	5,481,214

II. 1344 to 1348 (A.D. 1926 to 1930).

A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)
\$	\$	\$	\$
288,127	360,146	326,113	384,264
139,898	143,545	144,556	144,422
139,807	139,345	119,858	94,449
...	...	...	233,037
17,321	18,754	18,499	22,707
49,935	50,409	31,269	18,372
17,757	17,901	17,250	16,242
...	...	556,222	597,967
...	9,653	8,831	5,048
156,600	161,813	144,640	89,090
186,846	194,427	146,117	94,258
304,364	336,305	358,540	403,190
62,083	59,071	47,651	50,592
21,784	17,484	15,318	15,607
277,225	280,206	198,643	144,458
34,637	34,751	29,286	24,998
389,020	438,949	490,646	484,961
8,853	8,953	6,958	6,629
371,608	686,706	749,857	405,726
215,081	225,822	144,569	136,742
9,515	9,748	9,975	10,100
482,842	500,376	492,085	490,934
163,606	366,229	213,233	159,288
61,698	60,685	76,404	52,825
123,756	121,512	103,698	103,584
139,030	148,533	136,215	147,904
406,998	400,128	370,232	392,461
42,921	46,007	15,695	15,461
30,124	35,927	32,281	32,508
456,261	358,377	380,245	347,648
852,897	831,761	823,556	821,675
938,427	1,271,815	1,036,649	990,152
6,396,507	7,335,338	7,215,091	6,937,299

STATE OF PERLIS.

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no cattle epidemic in the State during the year.

Meteorological:— The general climate is described in the Prefatory Note. The year under review was marked by two exceptionally dry periods, the first during July and August, 1929, and the second from October, 1929 to January, 1930. The total rainfall at Kangar during the year 1929 was 70.42 inches as compared with an average of 83.53 inches for the previous 20 years.

The highest shade temperature during 1929 was 96° and the lowest 64°. Towards the end of the dry season in February and March, 1930 exceptionally high temperatures were recorded and on February 22nd the shade temperature reached a maximum of 99°.

Abstracts of Meteorological observations are given in Appendices D, E and F.

IX—EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 19 Malay Boys' Schools with an average enrolment at each of 96 pupils. A new school was opened at Padang Siding which is in one of the least developed mukims on the Siamese border. On the opening day the first pupils included ten who could speak only Siamese.

The number of Malay Girls' Schools was increased to four by the opening of a new school at Paya. The four girls' schools have an average enrolment at each of 76 pupils.

Progress in education in this small almost wholly agricultural country is dependent on the training of the staff and the selection of a curriculum including something of agriculture and co-operative principles which will prepare the pupils for an increasingly intelligent agricultural life. Two students are being sent each year for training to the Sultan Idris College at Tanjong Malim where amongst other subjects they are given a 3 years course in Botany, Gardening, Basketry and Physical Training. At present only two of the male teachers in the State are trained.

There is a greater difficulty in training female teachers for the girls' schools, but, through the good offices of the Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S., the present teachers have derived considerable help and encouragement from Miss Purdom, the Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools in the Colony and the Federated Malay States, who visited the State in July, 1929. In January 1930 one of the teachers was able to have three months training under a Domestic Science Mistress in Perak, and a domestic science class has since been started in Perlis.

Basketry is now taught in all schools and school gardens have been started in most places. Arrangements have been made for certain of the schools in rice growing localities to have padi test plots of their own with a view to encouraging a more scientific interest generally in the staple agricultural product of the State.

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Organised games are now taught in the schools and, with very few exceptions, where the surrounding land is waterlogged, the schools have all been provided with football grounds.

Five boys are studying in English Schools at Penang at Government expense.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to \$43,542 as against \$39,648 in 1927.

The Kuan Yik School for Chinese at Kangar is maintained by the Chinese community and has an enrolment of 112 pupils. In addition there are six other private Chinese Schools with a total enrolment of 175 boys and girls.

TRENGGANU

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

A. H. 1348

(8TH JUNE, 1929 TO 27TH MAY, 1930)

BY

A. J. STURROCK

British Adviser, Trengganu

PREPATORY NOTE—

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Report on the State of Trengganu for the year 1348 A.H.

I.—Financial

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue collected in 1348 amounted to \$1,391,471 against an estimate of \$1,602,220. The expenditure for the year was \$1,524,706, against an estimate of \$1,809,425.

The figures of revenue and expenditure for the last 6 years are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
—	—	—
\$	\$	\$
1343	1,007,282	899,475
1344	1,302,008	1,067,878
1345	1,364,105	1,341,410
1346	1,402,150	1,542,404
1347	1,361,025	1,520,149
1348	1,391,471	1,524,706

Revenue for the year though slightly in excess of the yield for the previous year was still below the total for 1346. The depressed condition of trade which had resulted in a reduced revenue continued throughout the year. The unfortunate results were seen particularly in the reduced yield from the export duties on tin and rubber.

A comparative statement of the revenue received under the various headings for the last three years is given below:—

<i>Heading</i>	<i>1346</i>	<i>1347</i>	<i>1348</i>
----------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

...	...	249,910	192,599
Pure silk sarongs	...	72,876,	64,439
Half-silk sarongs	...	27,037	26,057

VII.—Education

There were at the end of 1348 18 Malay Schools in the State, an increase of one over the preceding year. There were 24 teachers and 34 assistant teachers. Of the teachers 14 had been pupils at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

The number of Government Schools with figures showing the total enrolment and average attendance during the last three years is given below:—

	No. of Schools	Average enrolment			Average attendance			Percentage of Attendances		
		1346	1347	1348	1346	1347	1348	1346	1347	1348
English Schools...	1	37	45	69	30	35	60	81	84	88
Malay Schools...	18	1,417	1,597	1,795	996	1,210	1,289	70	76	72

The special Night-school in Kuala Trengganu for Malays who have passed Standard IV and who wish to enter Government service was continued during the year. Owing to the small numbers enrolling at the English Night-school, Kemaman, and the poor attendance of those who did enrol, it was found advisable to close the school in Rabi'l-awal.

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The Night-school in Besut had to be closed for some months owing to the lack of a suitable teacher. It was however re-opened later in the year.

In ten out of the 18 Malay schools religious instruction was given in the afternoons. The School for instruction in Arabic which was started in 1344 was continued throughout the year.

Three students were maintained at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, six at Tanjong Malim and seven at the King Edward VII School, Taiping.

The cost of the Education Department for the last three years was:—

1346	1347	1348
—	—	—
\$27,907	\$30,113	\$36,637

BOY SCOUTS

For some years attempts have been made to organise a Boy Scouts movement in Trengganu. Isolated troops have been recruited and run efficiently but there has been in the past a lack of single control and the various units have not been organised as part of a whole. In 1348 a local Association was formed with H. H. the Sultan as Patron and the British Adviser as President. A District Commissioner and other officers were appointed.

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CHINESE EDUCATION

The number of pupils on the roll of the Wei Sin School in Kuala Trengganu during the year was 100 boys and 30 girls. The corresponding figures for 1347 were 108 boys and 28 girls. The teaching staff consisted of the Principal, 3 male and 2 female teachers. The languages taught are English and Mandarin Chinese.

The school is dependent for its upkeep on voluntary subscriptions from the local Chinese community. The depression in trade and the resultant financial stringency which were felt more or less acutely tended to have unfortunate effects on the state of the school's finances.

There is a similar institution in Kemaman.

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1930

BY

G. E. SHAW, M.C.S., O.B.E.

General Adviser

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it was decided to close three more at the end of the year. Of the thirteen saloons left the majority are being run at a loss.

X.—EDUCATION.

94. In 1930 the outstanding event of the year was the reorganisation of the Malay Girls' Schools. This was initiated in 1929 and completed in 1930. There is now a separate organisation for these schools, distinct from that of the Boys' Schools. The Malay Supervisor of the Girls' Schools is directly responsible to the Superintendent of Education. Women form the whole of the inspecting staff (except for the Superintendent of Education), and the teaching and clerical staffs, and all, of course, are Malays. The arrangement has so far proved very successful and the schools already compare most favourably in organisation and control with the older established Boys' Schools. This is in advance of what it has been possible to attempt elsewhere in the Peninsula and is an excellent augury for the future.

95. In the Malay Boys' Schools, the chief feature was the improvement in attendance, the percentage of attendance rising from 88% in 1929 to 95% in 1930.

96. In the English Schools, the chief feature was a steady increase in the numbers and the influence of the out-of-school organisations that play so vital a part in the development of character and powers of leadership.

97. The 3rd Annual Conference of the senior teachers of the Malay Boys' Schools and the 1st Annual Conference of the senior teachers of the Malay Girls' Schools were held in December under the presidency of the Superintendent of Education.

98. An extensive building programme was carried out, including the erection of the

Malay Girls' Schools, six new Malay Boys' Schools, a new wing for the Muar English School, and numerous extensions and additions to existing buildings. So far the large building programme has been necessarily confined to replacing unsatisfactory temporary buildings and it has not been possible to build schools in new districts. This will follow in later years: it is estimated that there are over 5,000 Malay children of a school age for whom schools are not at present available.

99. There was a slight improvement in the results of the Standard IV Examinations of the Malay Schools, which were as usual set and marked centrally. Out of 1,350 candidates, 462 passed. Improvement is necessarily gradual.

100. Manual work was taught in all schools where instructors were available. Carpentry was taught in one English School, net-making in 16 Malay schools, and basket-making in 8 Malay schools. The usual educational handwork was taught in the primary classes of all the English schools and in the Girls' schools. School gardens were kept in good order.

101. Six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars was spent on grants to Tamil Estate Schools, as compared with \$4,014 in 1929. Schools numbered 48, an increase of two. The enrolment was 1,100 an increase of 115 and the percentage of attendance was 78%. Satisfactory progress was made in these schools.

102. There was an increase in the number of passes in the Cambridge Local Examinations 9 School Certificate (Senior Local) and 15 Junior Local, the percentage of passes being 60% in the former and 60% in the latter.

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102. There was an increase in the number of passes in the Cambridge Local Examinations 9 School Certificate (Senior Local) and 15 Junior Local, the percentage of passes to entries being 69% in the former and 60% in the latter. Though the total number of passes is three times as numerous as in the year preceding the re-organisation of the Department, the numbers are still quite out of proportion to the enrolments of the schools. It will take time for this to be put right.

103. Superannuations of pupils in the English Schools, rendered necessary by the former vicious system of admissions of over-age boys to primary classes, were fewer in number than in the previous year and should become less numerous every year.

104. The English Schools continued to make good progress. The Headmaster and staff of the Muar School deserve high praise for the outstanding progress of that school. The Headmaster and staff of the Bukit Zaharah

School showed marked enthusiasm. At the Segamat School, the Headmaster, an expert phonetician, introduced experiments in the teaching of English on a phonetic basis that excited considerable comment and interest throughout the Peninsula, owing to favourable reports by the Johore Professor of English, Raffles College, who visited all the Johore English Schools during the year.

105. In the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Normal Class Examinations 18 out of 20 Johore candidates were successful. There was a successful Post-Normal Dramatic Class at Muar that concluded with a public performance. A Physical Training Course was conducted at Batu Pahat for all teachers. Special Phonetics and Tonetics Classes were held at Segamat for all teachers.

106. The usual Training Classes for Malay School Teachers were held. In the Pupil Teachers Examinations 80 out of 158 candidates, or 51%, passed. There were also special classes in Physical Training (Men and Women), Hygiene (Women), Needlework and Cookery (Women), Art (Men and Women) and Educational Handwork (Women). There are now thirty Johore students in training, at the Sultan Idris Training College.

107. The usual medical, dental, and ophthalmic inspections were held. General health conditions were reported as satisfactory. Skin diseases of a minor character and enlarged tonsils frequently associated with carious teeth were common. Travelling dispensaries visit out-station schools and supplement the medicine chests which are kept in all schools in the State. There was typhoid in Muar and Batu Pahat, and there were several deaths of children.

Sultan Idris Training College.

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108. The Inter-School and Inter-House competitions of the English Schools in Football, Hockey and other games continued with unabated enthusiasm. The Arab Cup (Association Football) for English Schools was won by the Batu Pahat School. The Malay Boys' Schools held their usual Inter-School Drill and Games Competitions. Various Games, including Badminton, were played in the Girls' Schools.

109. The various Scout Troops in the English and Malay Schools increased in numbers and efficiency. The Annual Inspections were held by the Scout Commissioner for Malaya at the various centres. Three Troops went into Camp. There were small Wolf Cub Packs at Bukit Zaharah School and the Segamat School.

110. Fourteen out of 33 candidates for the Clerical Examinations "A" (Malay Branch) passed, and 28 out of 89 candidates for the Clerical Examinations "B" (English Branch); 42% and 31% respectively. The usual Evening Clerical Classes were held and in addition there was a Typewriting Class of 32 clerks, of whom 23 passed the qualifying examination at the end of the Course.

111. The Religious Schools continued to show progress in numbers, attendance, and examination results. The Religious Committee, which advises the Superintendent of Education on all matters connected with the teaching in the Religious Schools, met twice during the year.

112. There are three Teachers' Associations—for the teachers of the English Schools, the Malay Boys' Schools, and the Malay Girls' Schools. Every member of the Department voluntarily belongs to one of these Associations, which showed commendable vitality in 1930. The youngest of them formed in 1930, that for the teachers of the Malay Girls' Schools, issues a monthly magazine, the "Bulan Melayu" which has a deserved wide circulation not only in Johore but throughout the Peninsula.

113. The average enrolments of the schools in 1930 was as follows:—

Government Malay Schools (Girls)	813
" " " (Boys)	8,030
" Religious School (Girls)	208
" " (Boys)	2,841
" English Schools (Boys)	

... but throughout the Peninsula.

113. The average enrolments of the schools in 1930 was as follows:—

Government Malay Schools (Girls)	...	813
“ “ “ (Boys)	...	8,030
“ Religious School (Girls)		268
“ “ “ (Boys)		2,898
“ English Schools (Boys)	...	1,377
Private English Schools	... ..	476
Tamil Schools (Aided)	... ..	1,100
The Convent School (Aided Girls’ School, English)	... ..	183
		<hr/>
		15,145
		<hr/>

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1349 A.H.

(29TH MAY, 1930—18TH MAY, 1931)

BY

J. D. HALL,

Acting British Adviser to the Kedah Government,

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

for the same period

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IX—EDUCATION.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS

181. English Schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The average enrolment at Alor Star was 617 and at Sungei Patani 203. At Alor Star, owing to the opening of the Hostel which contains two class rooms and the addition of five class rooms to the main building there is now accommodation for 650 boys. Further land has been taken in, and there is now ample space for playing fields. At Sungei Patani the School has overflowed from the School building into the old District Office. A new School building is overdue. An excellent site has been set aside for a new School which it is hoped will be one of the first big works to be taken in hand when financial conditions improve.

182. At the Cambridge Examinations held in December, the Alor Star School entered 17 boys for the School Certificate of whom 11 passed, and 43 for the Junior Certificate of whom 23 passed. Sungei Patani obtained 2 passes in the Junior Certificate Examination with 3 candidates.

183. Football, hockey and cricket were played at Alor Star and football at Sungei Patani. The Scouts' Troops were maintained at both Schools in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

184. Normal Classes were instituted at Alor Star for the staff of the English Schools. Sixteen teachers attended, of whom eight passed.

TRADE SCHOOL.

185. An experimental trade school has been started at the Government Workshops. Fifteen Malay boys selected from the English Schools with qualifications of Standard IV pass and upwards are being instructed in carpentry, blacksmith's work and concrete work, with lessons in arithmetic, estimating, drawing, and the theory of different trades at evening classes. The aim is to equip them with sufficient practical knowledge of building to enable them to undertake contracting work or to take up posts as Building Overseers. They are given an allowance of fifty cents a day and overalls. It is found that the boys show most interest in, and aptitude for, carpentry. The blacksmith's and concrete courses do not at present appeal to them. It is too early yet to say whether the experiment is a success or not.

It is hoped that this training will give the boys self-assurance, and enable them to set up business on their own account, and not to look to Government to find them employment.

MALAY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

186. The Malay Girls' School at Kampong Bharu progressed very satisfactorily during the year under review. The enrolment increased from 19 to 42. Malay and English are taught at this School. A beginning has been made in the systematic teaching of Hygiene, Drawing, and Geography: varied handwork is taught, including needlework, linoprinting, pen-work, upholstery, clay and cardboard modelling. Steps were being taken to add

MALAY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

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VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

187. There were 87 Malay Schools (including five Girls' Schools) at the end of the year, as against 83 at the end of the previous year.

188. The number of pupils on the registers was 10,828, an increase of 613. One thousand five hundred and eighty six boys were examined in Standard IV as compared with 1,513 in the previous year.

189. Gardening was taught in 70 schools, carpentry in 12 schools, basketry in 26 schools and mat making at one school. Forty six schools had football grounds of their own or used the village grounds. Six schools had scout troops with a total number of 187 scouts.

190. With a view to improving the standard of Kedah candidates for the Sultan Idris Training College, classes were held for a few months at Alor Star, Jitra and Sungei Patani. The results were fairly satisfactory, and of the 16 boys examined, 8 were selected. A Normal Class scheme has now been instituted, which should improve the standard of education of candidates.

191. The Headmistress of the Kampong Bharu Girls' School was appointed Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools in addition to her ordinary duties. She has already made her influence felt, but the low standard of education of most of the teachers makes her task difficult.

ESTATE TAMIL SCHOOLS.

192. Eight schools were admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code during the year.

Four schools were examined by the Protector of Labour and awarded grants. The total amount

of the 16 boys examined, 8 were selected. A Normal Class scheme has now been instituted, which should improve the standard of education of candidates.

191. The Headmistress of the Kampong Bharu Girls' School was appointed Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools in addition to her ordinary duties. She has already made her influence felt, but the low standard of education of most of the teachers makes her task difficult.

ESTATE TAMIL SCHOOLS.

192. Eight schools were admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code during the year.

Four schools were examined by the Protector of Labour and awarded grants. The total amount paid in grants was \$791.50 as compared with \$470 last year.

X—LAND AND SURVEY.

LAND.

193. The total revenue under the main headings for the past five years is given below:—

	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349
Premium ...	448,503	253,804	261,330	167,992	106,513
Land Tax & Rent	655,778	670,214	679,375	696,770	687,370
Commission ...	78,832	80,788	67,823	70,304	33,356
Registration Fees	26,097	21,632	20,904	26,570	13,211
Survey Fees ...	52,863	34,878	33,456	40,548	17,839
Boundary Marks	5,749	4,140	4,095	5,564	2,270
Miscellaneous ...	43,732	40,211	44,926	43,536	43,426

STATE OF PERLIS.

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occurred.

Meteorological Note:—The general climate is described in the prefatory note.

The total rainfall at Kangar during 1930 was 81.85 inches as compared with 70.42 inches the previous year.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 99° and the lowest 70°.

Abstracts of Meteorological observations are given in Appendix D.

IX—EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 19 Malay Boys Schools with an average enrolment of 90 at each school, and four Malay Girls Schools with an average enrolment of 72.

Progress in education in this small and almost wholly agricultural State is dependent on the training of the Staff, and the selection of a curriculum including something of agriculture and co-operative principles which will fit the student for an agricultural life. Two students are sent each year to take a 3-year course at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. At present there are four such trained teachers and six undergoing training.

Basketry is now taught in all schools and most of the schools have gardens. Eleven schools this year planted paddy test plots with a view to trying out different varieties of seed.

Organised games are now taught in the schools and with the exception of three all boys schools have now been provided with football grounds.

Five boys are studying in Penang at the expense of Government and three more are being assisted.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to \$33,073 as against \$43,542 in 1348.

The average attendance at Boys Schools was 89.9% and at Girls Schools 95%.

X- LANDS AND SURVEY.

LANDS AND MINES.

Agricultural land is now alienated under titles known as Small Grants which may be held in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are however still in existence a large number of old Grants for land which were issued without any accurate demarcation of the boundaries. As demarcation with prismatic compass proceeds these old Grants are being exchanged for Small Grants. In addition a large number of holdings have been occupied for many years on a form of temporary occupation licence no premium having been paid for the land. Efforts are being made to induce those who wish to occupy the land permanently to put in applications for permanent titles. It will be seen that land administration is in a transition stage. The existing Land laws are contained in several primitive enactments and are far from complete. It is hoped that a consolidated Land Act may be possible to introduce a consolidated Land Act in the near future.

The total area of agricultural land alienated

KELANTAN
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1930

BY
A. S. HAYNES, M.C.S.
British Adviser

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APPENDICES (A)—DETAILED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(B)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL
PRODUCTION AND EXPORT FOR FIVE

12. The following table gives the annual revenue and expenditure since the State came under British Protection:—

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Revenue.</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u>
	\$	\$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032

1916	..	..	822,860	808,164
1917	..	..	910,291	757,946
1918	..	..	955,402	899,161
1919	..	..	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	..	..	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	..	..	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	..	..	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	..	..	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	..	..	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	..	..	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	..	..	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	..	..	2,448,090	2,949,438*
1928	..	..	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	..	..	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	..	..	2,182,905	2,426,079

REVENUE.

13. The revenue for 1930 amounted to \$2,182,905 against an estimate of \$2,468,384 and a revised estimate of \$2,200,000. The revenue for 1929 was \$2,481,139. The details of revenue under each head are given in the following statement:—

Head of Revenue	Estimates 1930.	Actual 1930.	Actual 1929.	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	551,650	536,348	548,495	-	12,147
Customs & Excise	1,452,880	1,147,475	1,405,918	-	258,443
Licences, etc.	98,424	113,198	139,568	-	26,370
Fees of Office, etc.	90,780	98,814	132,621	-	33,807
Posts & Telegraphs	57,110	45,358	56,414	-	11,056
Municipal	122,240	144,999	121,876	23,123	-
Miscellaneous	95,300	96,713	76,248	20,465	-
TOTAL	2,468,384	2,182,905	2,481,140	43,588	341,823

14. Land Revenue fell slightly below the estimate, but annual rents came in satisfactorily in spite of the poor padi crop and depressed conditions; and the percentage of arrears at the close of the year was small (the Kota Bharu district collected \$194,000 on an estimate of \$210,000). The revenue under Customs & Excise was \$305,000 below the estimate, and fell away particularly in the latter half of the year. Under Customs no export duty except that on country reached the estimate; on rubber only \$72,900 was

14. Land Revenue fell slightly below the estimate, but annual rents came in satisfactorily in spite of the poor padi crop and depressed conditions; and the percentage of arrears at the close of the year was small (the Kota Bharu district collected \$194,000 on an estimate of \$210,000). The revenue under Customs & Excise was \$305,000 below the estimate, and fell away particularly in the latter half of the year. Under Customs no export duty except that on poultry reached the estimate; on rubber only \$72,900 was collected against an estimated \$150,000; and the return from duties on betel-nut, coconut and cattle was much below anticipations. Of the import duties only that on salt showed an excess over the estimate; Kerosene and benzine produced \$98,000 against an estimated \$100,000, sugar \$62,000 against \$70,000, liquors \$82,000 against \$100,000, tobacco \$173,000 against \$200,000, and miscellaneous goods \$80,000 against \$120,000. The duties on Kerosene and benzine and on some liquors were increased in September. From the sale of chandu \$467,000 was collected on an estimate of \$580,000. The depression in trade, which deepened as the year proceeded, is reflected in these figures. The revenue under licences, etc., Fees of Office etc., and Posts and Telegraphs suffered for the same reason, but the development of

EXPENDITURE.

15. Expenditure amounted to \$2,426,079 against an estimate of \$2,582,223 and a revised estimate of \$2,370,000. The 1929 expenditure was \$2,215,771. Details of expenditure under each head are given below:—

Head of Expenditure.	Estimates 1930.	Actual 1930.	Actual 1929.	Increase	Dec- rease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	862,821	824,731	793,537	31,194	-
Other charges	734,868	652,434	690,208	-	37,774
Political Pensions, etc.	101,184	106,275	94,000	11,275	-
Interest	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Miscellaneous Services	102,998	194,850	164,084	30,766	-
Works & Buildings, A. R.	44,500	41,720	36,665	5,055	-
Roads, Streets & Bridges A. R.	129,000	126,937	126,423	514	-
Works & Buildings, S. S.	254,900	144,362	71,341	73,021	-
Roads, Streets & Bridges S. S.	226,400	216,612	110,345	106,267	-
Temporary Allowance	115,552	108,158	119,168	-	11,010
TOTAL	2,582,223	2,426,079	2,215,771	258,092	48,784

Expenditure on Other Charges was considerably less than the estimate, but this was due more to over-estimating

Expenditure on Other Charges was considerably under the estimate, but this was due more to over-estimating by Departments than to economies. The large excess under Miscellaneous Services was caused partly by an under-estimate of the amount required for Gratuities, and partly to unforeseen expenditure in connection with the Duff settlement, amounting to over \$30,000. The deferment of many services under Works and Buildings, S. S. accounts for the large saving under that head.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

16. A detailed statement of assets and liabilities is given as an Appendix.

17. The cash and bank balances, which at the end of 1929 stood at \$691,664, had been reduced by December 31st, 1930, to \$125,036; but part of this reduction is accounted

for by the transfer of \$150,000 from current account to fixed deposit on October 4th. The actual deficit of revenue against expenditure was \$243,174.

18. Deposits decreased from \$205,582 at the end of 1929 to \$151,658 at the end of 1930, chiefly on account of fewer applications for land.

19. Loans increased from \$232,830 to \$322,394 in the same period. It was found necessary to give further assistance to the Majlis Ugama Islam, whose indebtedness consequently increased from \$80,000 to \$136,458; and loans were granted to several Malay Officers of State. In the case of the loans granted in preceding years to individuals for development of their properties Government was obliged to grant postponements of capital repayment, and pressure was needed to keep payments of interest up to date. Arrangements were made at the end of the year whereby the Majlis Ugama would repay in future at the rate of \$12,000 p. a. inclusive of interest. The grant of loans to subordinates was suspended in December.

20. The external debt of the State was further increased on account of the Settlement with the Duff Development Co., Ltd. Loans of \$600,000 and \$300,000 were obtained from the Straits Settlements and F. M. S. respectively at 2% interest until 1940.

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21. There are branches of the Mercantile Bank of India in the State Capital, Kota Bharu, and at Kuala Krai; and a branch of the Oversea Chinese Bank at Kota Bharu. The Post Office Savings Bank has branches at various places.

TREASURY REORGANISATION.

22. With the appointment of a European Officer as State Treasurer on January 1st, 1930, the organisation of a financial system on the lines of that of the F. M. S. was commenced. There had, before that date been no State Treasury proper; there were three District Treasuries, i. e. in Kota Bharu, Pasir Puteh and Ulu Kelantan, and their returns were rendered to and compiled in the British Adviser's Office. These Treasuries were merely receiving

and paying offices; such control as existed was exercised from the Adviser's Office. This work was at once taken over by the State Treasury. Arrangements were complete by the end of the year to change over to this new and up-to-date treasury system on the 1st January, 1931.

23. The whole reorganisation work was entrusted to Mr. L. H. Gorsuch, M. C. S., who was appointed State Treasurer and who had made a special study of Treasury systems in force in other Malay States.

Mr. Gorsuch remained in charge throughout the year. Arrangements were made during the year for the appointment of a Malay Assistant Treasurer to help him as from the 1st January, 1931.

IV. PRODUCTION.

A. Agricultural.

24. Rice. The oldest and most important industry in Kelantan is, of course, rice cultivation. The writer of the Pelayaran Abdullah (1838) nearly one hundred years ago records with admiration the splendid rice crops obtained annually from the broad expanse of coastal plain. Before the advent of rubber, it formed the exclusive occupation of the peasant, and was the chief source of general prosperity. The coming of rubber, however, with comparatively easy work, naturally

111. English Education.

A decision was taken during the year as regards the difficult question of English education. The policy of the Government is to employ Kelantan Malays as far as possible in all its departments; but the limiting factor is the lack of knowledge of English amongst candidates otherwise suitable. Candidates must know sufficient English not only to carry out routine duties but to enable them to follow out courses of instruction in such technical subjects as surveying, agriculture and the like.

112. His Highness the Sultan took a lively personal interest in this aspect of the question; and it was eventually decided to provide a college on the lines of the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar. This college is to be named the "Ismail College" in honour of the present Ruler, Sultan Ismail K. C. M. G. At the end of the year arrangements were well advanced for the secondment from the S. S. & F. M. S. Education Department of a European Officer with qualifications suitable for the joint post of Headmaster of the College and Superintendent of Education for the State.

113. At the same time the central fact to be borne in mind as regards educational policy is that Kelantan is an agricultural State and that the future economic prosperity and happiness of its people will turn largely on the maintenance of the State as an agricultural

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113. At the same time the central fact to be borne in mind as regards educational policy is that Kelantan is an agricultural State and that the future economic prosperity and happiness of its people will turn largely on the maintenance of the State as an agricultural unit and of its people as an agricultural people. As has been said elsewhere, Kelantan might well become the granary of Malaya. The majority of the people will remain workers on the land and will not therefore require a knowledge of the English language. An English education for the majority of the inhabitants will not be conducive to the happiness of the

people or the welfare of the State. The State does not want its people to gravitate to the towns and to acquire a smattering of English such as is represented by the winning of a Junior Cambridge Certificate and with it a contempt for manual labour. Rather is it to be desired that the peasant be equipped mentally and physically to carry out the work of his forefathers more efficiently and with better results. The schools of Kelantan must not be dominated by a course of instruction designed for urban classes; and the removal of illiteracy and the teaching of elementary agriculture must be the aim and object of all vernacular schools.

114. The first Kelantan boy to be sent to England for education at State expense was Nik Ahmad Kamil, the eldest son of the present Prime Minister of Kelantan. He began his English schooling in Kelantan at the Majlis Ugama English School; then he joined the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, where he passed the Senior Cambridge Local Examination. He returned to Kelantan from England in December after having been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn and a short course of study at Bristol University.

115. The Majlis Ugama Islam continued its English School which was attended by 228 boys at the end of the year, the average daily attendance being 89%. In addition to this there were 4 private schools in Kota Bharu, teaching a total of 138 boys and girls.

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116. Vernacular Education.

The number of Malay Schools maintained by the State was 60, i. e. 35 in the Kota Bharu, 18 in the Pasir Puteh and 7 in the Ulu Kelantan District respectively. The average enrolment was 3,818.8 with an average attendance of 2,884.1. Besides the Government Schools, the Majlis Ugama also maintained a Malay School at Kota Bharu with a total of 378 pupils. 14 student teachers from Kelantan were in residence at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, at the end of the year.

117. There were two Chinese private schools in Kota Bharu attended by 219 boys and girls; and also various Chinese Schools in other parts of the State including even such outlying places as Gua Musang and Pulai.

118. Other Education.

The 2 students trained in the F. M. S. as mechanics for the Posts & Telegraphs Department returned in 1930 to Kelantan after having qualified as such; they have since been provided with suitable posts in that Department. A fully qualified Kelantan-born candidate was sent to the F. M. S. for training in modern Forestry, and 2 Kelantan boys were also sent to the Trade School at Kuala Lumpur for a course of study.

119. The total expenditure of the Education Department for the year exclusive of buildings and land acquisition was \$40,843.24, apart from what was spent on the education of Kelantan students outside the State, which amounted to \$18,071.81. All schools maintained by the State are free.

120. Besides these secular schools, there are many places, scattered all over the State, where instruction in the Islamic religion and Muhammadan law is given by private teachers. They are attended by a considerable number of locally-born pupils as well as students from other Malay States in Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, etc.

121. It was considered necessary for the Government to take into its hands power to control non-Government Schools as far as it may from time to time consider necessary.

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121. It was considered necessary for the Government to take into its hands power to control non-Government Schools as far as it may from time to time consider necessary; and accordingly the Registration of Schools Enactment, No. 26 of 1930, was passed in December to come into force on 1st January, 1931. This Enactment is based on the laws already in force in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

XI. LAND AND SURVEYS.

A. Land.

122. Land tenure is on the basis of the Torrens Registration system and is similar to that of the Federated Malay States, grants in perpetuity and leases for a term not exceeding 100 years being issued for the larger areas of agricultural and for town lands, while Asiatic proprietors hold agricultural lands by Entry in a Mukim Register.

TRENGGANU

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

A. H. 1349

(28TH MAY, 1930 TO 17TH MAY, 1931)

BY

G. L. HAM

Acting British Adviser, Trengganu

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I.—Financial

A.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue collected in 1349 amounted to \$1,235,230 against an estimate of \$1,743,230. The expenditure for the year was \$1,445,709 against an estimate of \$1,685,335.

The figures of revenue and expenditure for the last 7 years are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
—		—	—
		\$	\$
1343	...	1,007,282	899,475
1344	...	1,302,008	1,067,878
1345	...	1,364,105	1,341,410
1346	...	1,402,150	1,542,404
1347	...	1,361,025	1,520,149
1348	...	1,391,471	1,524,706
1349	...	1,235,230	1,445,709

A comparative statement of the revenue received under the various headings for the last three years is given below:—

<i>Heading</i>	<i>1347</i>	<i>1348</i>	<i>1349</i>
—	—	—	—
	\$	\$	\$

VII.—Education

There were at the end of 1349 20 Malay Schools in the State, an increase of two over the preceding year. There were 26 teachers and 39 assistant teachers. Of the teachers 14 had been pupils at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

The number of Government Schools with figures showing the total enrolment and average attendance during the past three years is given below:—

	No. of Schools	Average enrolment			Average attendance			Percentage of Attendances		
		1347	1348	1349	1347	1348	1349	1347	1348	1349
English Schools...	1	45	69	88	35	60	75	84	88	92
Malay Schools...	20	1,597	1,795	2,118	1,210	1,289	1,701	76	72	80

The cost of the Education Department for the last three years was:—

1347	1348	1349
\$30,113	\$36,637	\$44,754

The Night Schools for Government employees were discontinued. Those desirous of improving themselves have had their opportunity and as regards new recruits such facilities are no longer necessary.

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In 10 of the 20 Malay Schools religious instruction is given in the afternoon, while in Kuala Trengganu there is also a class held in the afternoons for instruction in Arabic.

Three Trengganu boys were maintained at the Malay College Kuala Kangsar and seven at King Edward VII School Training. Nine students were maintained at the Tanjong Malim Training College for teachers. Unfortunately it is probable that, in view of the finances of the State, the number receiving special training in this way must be considerably reduced for the next few years.

Trengganu has not the services of any Officer seconded from the Education Department of the S. S. and F. M. S. There is a Malay Superintendent of Education who acts under the direction of an Education Committee. This Committee consists of Malay Officials and includes no un-official

representative. No education rate is collected and so far as finance is concerned the Committee can only offer advice to Government. There is only one Government School in the State in which English instruction is given and the master in charge, Mr. G. M. NAYER works under great difficulties as both building and staff are inadequate. So far as money is available the policy of sending certain boys for education at schools in the Federated Malay States is preferable to concentrating the whole expenditure on the local English School as it is very desirable that the education of some boys should include association with boys from other States and a realisation of the standard of development reached in other parts of the Peninsula. Further large expenditure on English education is not justified in view of the comparatively few openings in the State for English-speaking pupils.

The education in the Vernacular Schools is in great demand even though care is taken to make the pupils realise that a course of training in one of these schools is not to be regarded as the preliminary to obtaining Government employment. The standard of teaching is gradually being improved by the introduction of teachers who have been trained at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

At a number of the schools small girls (under 10 years of age) are to be found being taught with boys but this system of co-education is repugnant to local feeling. His Highness the Sultan and the Tengku Ampuan have taken great interest in this problem and the Tengku Ampuan has expressed a wish to make a personal contribution towards a Girls' School. Unfortunately the present

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BOYS SCOUTS

There is one troop of Boy Scouts for the State under a District Commissioner who is assisted by an Assistant District Commissioner, a District Scout Master and various Scout Masters. One section of the troop about 30 strong is at Kemaman but the activities of the Troop are mostly confined to Kuala Trengganu where there are some 91 scouts recruited from the English school and the Malay Schools. Out of this number 21 have been formed into a band. The Scouts include Cubs aged 10 years and upwards but only Scout Instruction is given.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

There are three Chinese Schools in the State, at Kuala Trengganu at Kemaman and at Dungun. They are managed by Committees and are supported entirely by voluntarily subscriptions. The curriculum includes instruction in Mandarin Chinese and a certain amount of English. The numbers of the teaching staff and pupils in each school are as follows:—

	TEACHERS		PUPILS	
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1. Wee Sin School, Kuala Trengganu ...	5	1	84	36
2. Hwa Keow School, Kemaman ...	3	...	58	32
3. Kong Hwa School, Dungun ...	1	...	14	10

VIII.—Public Health

The Medical Service for the State of Trengganu consists of—

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE PEOPLE OF
JOHORE
FOR
1931

BY
R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. LITT., M.C.S.,
• General Adviser.

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Smaller house-rents and the lack of cinemas and other amusements make it appreciably lower than the cost of living in the neighbouring port of Singapore.

IX.—EDUCATION.

74. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1931 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were a European Inspector of Schools and 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

75. *Government Schools.*—In the 41 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 100 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 3,412.

In the 100 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 349 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 8,830 pupils.

In the 13 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 54 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 877 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 77 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,506 pupils.

Aided Schools.—In the one English Girl's school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 200.

In the 46 Aided Tamil schools, all but one of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,092. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

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Private Schools.—In the 14 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 662, and in the three private Tamil schools an enrolment of 96. There were 13 registered Chinese schools with 185 teachers and an enrolment of 5,500.

76. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

An outstanding feature of the year was the keen interest taken by Malay parents in these schools. Eleven hamlets offered to provide buildings and several offered to pay teachers as well. In a period of acute financial depression this was remarkable.

In the Malay schools there is a strong group spirit comparable with the House spirit in English schools that is exercising a healthy interest. It will take some years to remedy the inadequate scholastic attainments of many teachers.

In the Tamil schools the slump in rubber has left enrolment practically stationery. The staffs were satisfactory. Some schools have recreation grounds and many Estate Managers take a keen interest in the out-door activities of their schools.

77. *Secondary Education*.—Except for English and Eurasians, all English education is in effect secondary, though the curriculum starts with kindergarten and ends with the Cambridge School Certificate.

Most of the boys in the Johore English schools are Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teacher's reports. In 1931 out of 423 applicants 195 boys were chosen.

The official opening of the new English College at Johore Bahru and of the Segamat school, which were completed in 1930, took place during the year. And a new wing was added to the Muar school.

In the Cambridge Local Examinations 85% of the School Certificate candidates passed and 43% of the Junior candidates. The number of passes is increasing.

There was a further marked decrease in the superannuation of pupils in the English schools, due formerly to the bad system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes.

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There was a further marked decrease in the superannuation of pupils in the English schools, due formerly to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions cruelly gave pupils quite fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement.

78. *Manual, Trade, Technical and Agricultural Education.* Netmaking was taught in 11 Malay schools and basketmaking in 12. In time, as teachers are trained, there will be handicrafts in all vernacular schools. Plasticine work and the handwork usual in primary classes were taught in the English schools. School gardens flourished. During the year arrangements were made to start next year a Trade School with classes in tailoring, hair-cutting, etc. Financial considerations make the building of a Trade School to train fitters, electricians, etc. a matter for the future.

Johore pupils were sent not only to the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur but to the new Agricultural School at Serdang;—both these establishments aim at providing economically for the needs of the whole Malay Peninsula.

Students for Engineering have hitherto been sent to Hong Kong University.

79. *Vocational Education.*—44 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in the year under review results were good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-Normal Classes included courses in Phonetics, Geography, and Drama and Physical Training.

There were evening classes for clerks with instruction in Malay and type-writing.

80. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University Education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 4 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, three of them Malays, while for the first time pupils in the English Schools reached a standard that will justify the Johore Government in sending two students next year to Raffles College. There was one Malay Government student taking a course in Civil Engineering in the United Kingdom. Two Malay Government students returned from England, of whom one was called to the bar and given a Johore Government appointment.

81. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Most Government

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81. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Most Government and Aided Schools have recreation grounds. Foot-ball is universally popular. And the standard reached in team games and physical drill is extremely high, highest of all in the Malay Vernacular schools:—during the year the first Annual State Drill Competition for Malay boys' schools was held at Muar. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay girls. In the English Boy school foot-ball, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and more rarely tennis are played. At the English College, Johore Bahru, boxing and swimming were popular.

Government paid \$3,000 to the Johore Scout Association. The various scout troops in the English and Malay schools flourished. Two troops went into camp. There were Wolf Cub Packs at two schools.

At the English College lessons in musical appreciation were continued. Singing was taught in all but one of the English schools.

At Muar English School there was a Post-Normal Class for the study of drama.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and one published a magazine.

82. *Miscellaneous.*—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

There were the usual medical, dental and ophthalmic inspections of schools. Travelling dispensaries visited out-stations.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

83. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

84. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1911—1931.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1911	3,954,901	3,268,124
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873

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1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH

FOR THE YEAR 1350 A.H.

BY

CAPTAIN A. C. BAKER, M.C., M.C.S.,

Acting British Adviser to the Kedah Government

AND OF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS

for the same period

BY

STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE
OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE
YEAR A.H. 1350 (19TH MAY, 1931
TO 6TH MAY, 1932).

The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.

A picul is equal to 133 1/3 lbs.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah slackened after the 1921 depression. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States, the distribution shown by the Census report being as follows:—

			<i>Percentage of Total.</i>
Malays and other Malaysians	286,262		66.6.
Europeans	411		0.1
Eurasians	108		..
Chinese	78,415		18.3
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824		11.8
Others	13,671		3.2
TOTAL ..			
	429,691		100%

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture. Only nine towns have a population exceeding 1,000, the largest being Alor Star, with 18,568 inhabitants. Approximately one-half of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

English Schools: English Schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and at Sungei Patani. The average enrolment at Alor Star was 640, of whom 394 were Malays. The average enrolment at Sungei Patani was 194, of whom 71 were Malays. There were 42 boarders during the greater part of the year at the Hostel attached to the Alor Star School.

The Stuart Memorial Library was opened by His Highness the Sultan. This Library contains the books bequeathed by Mr. Stuart together with other gifts and acquisitions. It affords opportunities both for higher study and for recreational reading. The Library will constitute a permanent and suitable Memorial to an officer whose sympathy, patience and devotion to duty will always be remembered by his friends and pupils.

The buildings and play-grounds of the Alor Star School are now, except for Science Buildings, adequate. The buildings of the Sungei Patani School are still lamentably scattered, cramped and inadequate. An excellent site for a new school has been secured, cleared and levelled, and it is hoped, as soon as the financial position is a little easier, to build an adequate school.

At the Cambridge Examinations, 10 of the 22 candidates for the School Certificate passed, 6 of the successful candidates being Malays. Only 12 of the 50 boys who sat for the Junior Cambridge passed. At Sungei Patani 7 boys entered for the Junior Cambridge and 3 passed. The primary cause for the bad results in the Junior Cambridge was the English Composition, which has always been a weak subject and was made compulsory for the first time in 1931.

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Football, hockey and cricket were played at Alor Star and football at Sungei Patani. The Government English School Football Eleven had a particularly successful year. The Scout Troops were efficiently maintained at both Schools and well-attended camps were held.

Twelve teachers attended Normal Classes and 8 passed the First Year Examination.

Trade School: Fourteen boys were in attendance throughout the year. This school is still in its experimental stages. The boys who were originally recruited were of a rather low educational standard. Discipline has been good, and the percentage of attendance was 95.8.

Very useful practical work has been done in carpentry, concrete work and smithing, and the boys have also been engaged in the construction of small buildings, whilst good progress has been made in practical work. The progress made in arithmetic and geometry has been indifferent. It may be necessary in the future to distinguish more closely between the boys who can be educated solely as skilled craftsmen and those who can be educated up to a higher standard of technical training.

Malay Girls' School: At the Malay Girls' School, Kampong Baharu, English education is given to daughters of the Ruling House and to daughters of members of the Kedah Civil Service. The subjects taught include English, Malay, Arithmetic, Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Handwork, Music and Games. Cookery was introduced during the year, and has proved a most popular subject. During this year the first annual school sports were held. Other activities included a sale of work and a concert and on several occasions the girls were at home to guests at meals prepared and served by themselves. The enrolment increased from 42 to 46, but it is unfortunate that many pupils are withdrawn from the school before they have completed their course.

Vernacular Education: There were 88 Malay Schools (including 5 Girls' Schools) at the end of the year, being one more than the year before. A new central school for Alor Star was opened, with carpenter's shop, garden and large playing field.

The total enrolment was 10,903, an increase of 75; many populous areas are still without schools and there

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The total enrolment was 10,903, an increase of 75; but many populous areas are still without schools and there is an insistent demand for vernacular education. It is part of the settled policy of the State to build and open further vernacular schools every year as the financial position allows. 1871 pupils were examined in Standard IV, as against 1586 in 1349. Formerly this was the highest standard, but during the year under review 18 pupils were examined in Standard V, which has now been instituted in every school where there is a competent teacher available.

Basketry was taught in 26 schools, but there is a shortage of teachers qualified to teach the subject. Carpentry was taught in 15 schools; but there is an unfortunate and ignorant prejudice against this among certain parents. Gardening was taught in most schools. Fifty schools had playing fields of their own or used the village green. There are 173 Boy Scouts.

Kedah still suffers from a dearth of trained teachers. Eight students are entered each year for a 3—year course at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, and very successful Normal Classes are held at Alor Star and Sungei Patani.

Early in the year it was discovered that about one-third of the pupils in Malay Schools were without text books, owing to the inability of their parents to afford to buy them. Arrangements were accordingly made to sell books at approximately half price, and as a result most pupils were supplied before the end of the year.

Estate Tamil Schools: Four schools were admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code during the year. Ten schools were examined by the Protector of Labour and awarded grants, the total amount paid being \$1,354.50 as compared with \$791.50 last year.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1280

HEADS OF SERVICE				A.H. 1286 (A.D. 1928)	A.H. (A.D.)
				£	
1.	Ruling House Allowances	...	...	360,146	3
2.	Pensions, etc.	...	...	143,545	1
3.	H. H. The Sultan's Office	...	...	139,345	1
4.	State Council	...	...	...
5.	Kedah Civil Service	...	...	18,754	
6.	Agricultural	...	...	50,409	
7.	Audit	...	...	17,901	
8.	Chinese Protectorate	...	...	...	5
9.	Clerical Service	...	...	9,653	
10.	Co-Operative Societies Department	...	...	161,813	1
11.	Courts	...	...	194,427	1
12.	District Offices	...	...	336,305	3
13.	Education	...	...	59,071	
14.	Forests	...	...	17,484	
15.	Labour	...	...	280,206	1
16.	Lands	...	...	34,751	
17.	Marine	...	...	438,949	4
18.	Medical and Health	...	...	8,953	
19.	Mines	...	...	686,706	7
20.	Miscellaneous	...	...	225,822	14
21.	Monopolies and Customs	...	...	9,748	
22.	Mosques	...	...	500,376	4
23.	Police	...	...	366,229	2
24.	Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	60,685	
25.	Printing	...	...	121,512	10
26.	Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	...	...	148,533	13
27.	Sanitary Boards	...	...	400,128	3
28.	Surveys	...	...	46,007	
29.	Treasury	...	...	35,927	
30.	Veterinary	...	...	358,377	3
31.	Public Works Department	...	...	831,761	8
32.	Public Works Recurrent	...	...	1,271,815	1,0
33.	Public Works Extraordinary	...	...
TOTAL				7,305,038	7,21

A.H. 1340 to 1350 (A.D. 1928 to 1932).

A.H. 1347 (A.D. 1929)	A.H. 1348 (A.D. 1930)	A.H. 1349 (A.D. 1931)	A.H. 1350 (A.D. 1932)
\$	\$	\$	\$
326,113	384,264	364,398	156,229
144,556	144,422	140,983	313,723
119,858	94,449	81,723	136,002
...	233,037	264,999	82,951
18,499	22,707	34,687	244,376
31,269	18,372	13,499	40,030
17,250	46,242	14,971	15,686
556,222	597,967	556,575	16,976
8,831	5,048	5,323	494,509
144,640	89,090	80,031	5,523
146,117	94,258	91,758	98,814
358,540	403,190	420,673	84,856
47,651	50,592	50,808	414,353
15,318	15,607	12,766	50,667
198,643	144,458	135,398	13,775
29,286	24,998	21,223	130,605
490,646	484,961	444,572	22,499
6,958	6,629	5,861	421,067
749,857	405,726	528,852	5,933
144,569	136,742	124,206	415,599
9,975	10,100	9,921	121,506
492,085	490,934	462,978	9,089
213,233	159,288	245,943	455,182
76,404	52,825	68,311	222,155
103,698	103,584	81,913	53,387
136,215	147,904	156,595	78,677
370,232	392,461	413,638	149,164
15,605	15,461	11,330	293,584
32,281	32,508	28,913	11,825
380,245	347,648	302,256	29,829
823,576	821,675	803,600	244,995
1,036,649	990,152	1,219,332	612,275
			275,896
7,245,091	6,937,299	7,198,036	2,722,737

STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

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TO 6TH MAY, 1932).

The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.

The picul is equal to 133 1/3 lbs.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 19 Malay Vernacular Boys' Schools with an average enrolment of 91 and four Malay Vernacular Girls' Schools with an average enrolment of 59. A new Boys' School was opened at Padang Besar with an enrolment of 96. The building is of a temporary nature and was erected by the people of that district without cost to Government.

The average attendance for all schools was 93%. There are a few Chinese Vernacular Schools which are supported by private contributions and are not in receipt of any Government aid. The number of pupils is however small. Progress in education in this small State is slow owing to the lack of trained teachers. Some years ago a system was instituted whereby each year two students are selected by examination and are sent for a 3 years course of training at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. Each year two untrained teachers are replaced by trained teachers. In 1350 there were 6 trained teachers in the schools and 6 students were undergoing training at the College.

Pending an increase in the numbers of trained teachers the standard of education is of necessity lower than in other States in the Peninsula.

teachers in the schools and 6 students were undergoing training at the College.

Pending an increase in the numbers of trained teachers the standard of education is of necessity lower than in other States in the Peninsula.

Basketry is taught in all schools and with the exception of a few schools each school has a school garden where flowers and vegetables are planted. Of those without gardens two will start a garden in the coming year. The location of the remaining schools is such that suitable ground for a garden is not available in the vicinity.

Most of the schools have play grounds where organised games are taught.

Five boys were being educated in English schools in Penang at the expense of Government and assistance is given towards the cost of the education of three other local boys.

The total expenditure on education was \$37,988 against \$33,073 in 1349.

REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF TRENGGANU

FOR THE YEAR

1931 (PART)

(18th MAY, 1931 to 31st DECEMBER, 1931)

BY

C. C. BROWN

Acting British Adviser, Trengganu

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Pure Silk Sarongs	51,193	24,887
Half Silk Sarongs	10,039	2,292

VII.—Education

There were at the end of 1931 one English school and twenty Malay schools in the State, with 26 teachers, of whom 14 are pupils of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, and 36 assistant teachers.

The number of Government schools with figures showing the total enrolment and average attendance during 1931 (part) is given below;—

—	No. of schools	Enrolment	Average attendance	Percentage of Attendances
English Schools ...	1	104	98	94
Malay Schools ...	20	2,212	1,745	79

The cost of the Education Department for 1931 (part) was \$28,296.

In 10 of the 20 Malay schools religious instruction is given in the afternoon, while in Kuala Trengganu there is also a class held in the afternoons for instruction in Arabic.

Three Trengganu boys were maintained at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar and four at King Edward VII School, Taiping. Six students were maintained at the Sultan Idris Training College for Teachers at Tanjong Malim. Unfortunately it is probable that, in view of the finances of the State, the number receiving special training in this way must be considerably reduced for the next few years.

2. *Boy Scouts*.—There is one troop of Boy Scouts for the State under a District Commissioner who is assisted by an Assistant

District Commissioner, a District Scout Master and various Scout Masters. One section of the troop, about 30 strong, is at Kemaman but the activities of the Troop are mostly confined to Kuala Trengganu where there are some 90 scouts recruited from the English school and the Malay schools. Out of this number 21 have been formed into a band. The Scouts include Cubs aged 10 years and upwards but only Scout instruction is given.

3. *Chinese Education*.—There are three Chinese schools in the State, at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Dungun. They are managed by Committees and are supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. The curriculum includes instruction in Mandarin Chinese and a certain amount of English. The numbers of the teaching staff and pupils in each school are follows:—

	Teachers		Pupils	
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1. Wee Sin School, K. Trengganu	6	...	116	28
2. Hwa Keow School, Kemaman ...	4	...	100	...
3. Kong Hwa School, Dungun ...	1	...	40	...

VIII.—Public Health

The Medical Service for the State of Trengganu consists of:—

(a) KUALA TRENGGANU—

- (1) Central administration with central drug and equipment store.

TRENGGANU
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BY

G. L. HAM

Acting British Adviser, Trengganu